

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

ORACLE AMERICA, INC.

Plaintiff,

v.

GOOGLE INC.

Defendant.

Case No. CV 10-03561 WHA

**[GOOGLE'S PROPOSED]  
PROTECTIVE ORDER FOR  
LITIGATION INVOLVING  
PATENTS, HIGHLY SENSITIVE  
CONFIDENTIAL  
INFORMATION AND/OR TRADE  
SECRETS**

1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles. The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 13.4, below, that this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential information under seal; Civil Local Rule 79-5 sets forth the procedures that must be followed and

1 the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material  
2 under seal.

3 2. DEFINITIONS

4 2.1 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of  
5 information or items under this Order.

6 2.2 “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items: information (regardless of how it is  
7 generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under Federal Rule  
8 of Civil Procedure 26(c).

9 2.3 Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel of Record and House Counsel (as  
10 well as their support staff).

11 2.4 Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that  
12 it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY  
13 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE  
14 CODE.”

15 2.5 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of the  
16 medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things,  
17 testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or  
18 responses to discovery in this matter.

19 2.6 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to  
20 the litigation who (1) has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or  
21 as a consultant in this action, (2) is not a past or current employee of a Party or of a Party’s  
22 competitor, and (3) at the time of retention, is not anticipated to become an employee of a Party  
23 or of a Party’s competitor.

24 2.7 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information or  
25 Items: extremely sensitive “Confidential Information or Items,” disclosure of which to another  
26 Party or Non-Party would create a substantial risk of serious harm that could not be avoided by  
27 less restrictive means.  
28

1           2.8     “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” Information or Items:  
2 extremely sensitive “Confidential Information or Items” representing computer code and  
3 associated comments and revision histories, formulas, engineering specifications, or schematics  
4 that define or otherwise describe in detail the algorithms or structure of software or hardware  
5 designs, disclosure of which to another Party or Non-Party would create a substantial risk of  
6 serious harm that could not be avoided by less restrictive means.

7           2.9     House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a party to this action, except, for  
8 the purposes of this agreement only, counsel who are employees of any Oracle entity are  
9 considered House Counsel. House Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any  
10 other outside counsel.

11          2.10    Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal  
12 entity not named as a Party to this action.

13          2.11    Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party to this  
14 action, but are retained to represent or advise a party to this action and have appeared in this  
15 action on behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of  
16 that party, except, for the purposes of this agreement only, counsel who are employees of any  
17 Oracle entity who appear on behalf of Oracle America, Inc. are not considered Outside Counsel  
18 of Record.

19          2.12    Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees,  
20 consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).

21          2.13    Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery  
22 Material in this action.

23          2.14    Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services  
24 (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and  
25 organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and  
26 subcontractors.

1           2.15   Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as  
2   “CONFIDENTIAL,” or as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.” or as  
3   “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE.”

4           2.16   Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a  
5   Producing Party.

6   3.    SCOPE

7           The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only Protected Material  
8   (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected Material; (2)  
9   all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony,  
10   conversations, or presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material.  
11   However, the protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order do not cover the following  
12   information: (a) any information that is in the public domain at the time of disclosure to a  
13   Receiving Party or becomes part of the public domain after its disclosure to a Receiving Party as  
14   a result of publication not involving a violation of this Order, including becoming part of the  
15   public record through trial or otherwise; and (b) any information known to the Receiving Party  
16   prior to the disclosure or obtained by the Receiving Party after the disclosure from a source who  
17   obtained the information lawfully and under no obligation of confidentiality to the Designating  
18   Party. Any use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by a separate agreement or order.

19   4.    DURATION

20           Even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by  
21   this Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a court  
22   order otherwise directs. Final disposition shall be deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all  
23   claims and defenses in this action, with or without prejudice; and (2) final judgment herein after  
24   the completion and exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this action,  
25   including the time limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of time pursuant to  
26   applicable law.

1     5.     DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

2             5.1     Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each Party  
 3 or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care  
 4 to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards.  
 5 To the extent it is practical to do so, the Designating Party must designate for protection only  
 6 those parts of material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify – so that  
 7 other portions of the material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not  
 8 warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this Order.

9             Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are  
 10 shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to  
 11 unnecessarily encumber or retard the case development process or to impose unnecessary  
 12 expenses and burdens on other parties) expose the Designating Party to sanctions.

13             If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated  
 14 for protection do not qualify for protection at all or do not qualify for the level of protection  
 15 initially asserted, that Designating Party must promptly notify all other parties that it is  
 16 withdrawing the mistaken designation.

17             5.2     Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this Order  
 18 (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered,  
 19 Disclosure or Discovery Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so  
 20 designated before the material is disclosed or produced.

21             Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

22             (a)     for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents,  
 23 but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing  
 24 Party affix the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS'  
 25 EYES ONLY" "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE" to each page that contains  
 26 protected material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection,  
 27 the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making  
 28

1 appropriate markings in the margins) and must specify, for each portion, the level of protection  
2 being asserted.

3 A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available for inspection  
4 need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which  
5 material it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all  
6 of the material made available for inspection shall be deemed “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –  
7 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.” After the inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants  
8 copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which documents, or portions thereof,  
9 qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before producing the specified documents, the  
10 Producing Party must affix the appropriate legend (“CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY  
11 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE  
12 CODE”) to each page that contains Protected Material. If only a portion or portions of the  
13 material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the  
14 protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins) and must specify, for  
15 each portion, the level of protection being asserted.

16 (b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings,  
17 that the Designating Party identify on the record, before the close of the deposition, hearing, or  
18 other proceeding, all protected testimony and specify the level of protection being asserted.  
19 When it is impractical to identify separately each portion of testimony that is entitled to protection  
20 and it appears that substantial portions of the testimony may qualify for protection, the  
21 Designating Party may invoke on the record (before the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding  
22 is concluded) a right to have up to 21 days to identify the specific portions of the testimony as to  
23 which protection is sought and to specify the level of protection being asserted. Only those  
24 portions of the testimony that are appropriately designated for protection within the 21 days shall  
25 be covered by the provisions of this Stipulated Protective Order. Alternatively, a Designating  
26 Party may specify, at the deposition or up to 21 days afterwards if that period is properly invoked,  
27 that the entire transcript shall be treated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL  
28 – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

1 Parties shall give the other parties notice if they reasonably expect a deposition, hearing or  
2 other proceeding to include Protected Material so that the other parties can ensure that only  
3 authorized individuals who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound”  
4 (Exhibit A) are present at those proceedings. The use of a document as an exhibit at a deposition  
5 shall not in any way affect its designation as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY  
6 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

7 Transcripts containing Protected Material shall have an obvious legend on the title page  
8 that the transcript contains Protected Material, and the title page shall be followed by a list of all  
9 pages (including line numbers as appropriate) that have been designated as Protected Material and  
10 the level of protection being asserted by the Designating Party. The Designating Party shall  
11 inform the court reporter of these requirements. Any transcript that is prepared before the  
12 expiration of a 21-day period for designation shall be treated during that period as if it had been  
13 designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” in its entirety unless  
14 otherwise agreed. After the expiration of that period, the transcript shall be treated only as  
15 actually designated.

16 (c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for any  
17 other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the  
18 container or containers in which the information or item is stored the legend “CONFIDENTIAL”  
19 or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –  
20 SOURCE CODE.” If only a portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection, the  
21 Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s) and specify the  
22 level of protection being asserted.

23 5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to  
24 designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party’s  
25 right to secure protection under this Order for such material. Upon timely correction of a  
26 designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is  
27 treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order. Inadvertent failure to designate by itself  
28 does not waive privilege.

1     6.     CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

2             6.1     Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of  
3 confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party's confidentiality  
4 designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic  
5 burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive its right to  
6 challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the  
7 original designation is disclosed.

8             6.2     Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution  
9 process by providing written notice of each designation it is challenging and describing the basis  
10 for each challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to whether a challenge has been made, the written  
11 notice must recite that the challenge to confidentiality is being made in accordance with this  
12 specific paragraph of the Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in  
13 good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly (in voice to voice dialogue; other  
14 forms of communication are not sufficient) within 14 days of the date of service of notice. In  
15 conferring, the Challenging Party must explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality  
16 designation was not proper and must give the Designating Party an opportunity to review the  
17 designated material, to reconsider the circumstances, and, if no change in designation is offered,  
18 to explain the basis for the chosen designation. A Challenging Party may proceed to the next  
19 stage of the challenge process only if it has engaged in this meet and confer process first or  
20 establishes that the Designating Party is unwilling to participate in the meet and confer process in  
21 a timely manner.

22             6.3     Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without court  
23 intervention, the Designating Party shall file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality under  
24 Civil Local Rule 7 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if applicable) within 21 days  
25 of the initial notice of challenge or within 14 days of the parties agreeing that the meet and confer  
26 process will not resolve their dispute, whichever is earlier. Each such motion must be  
27 accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet  
28 and confer requirements imposed in the preceding paragraph. Failure by the Designating Party to



1 make such a motion including the required declaration within 21 days (or 14 days, if applicable)  
 2 shall automatically waive the confidentiality designation for each challenged designation. In  
 3 addition, the Challenging Party may file a motion challenging a confidentiality designation at any  
 4 time if there is good cause for doing so, including a challenge to the designation of a deposition  
 5 transcript or any portions thereof. Any motion brought pursuant to this provision must be  
 6 accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet  
 7 and confer requirements imposed by the preceding paragraph.

8 The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating  
 9 Party. Frivolous challenges and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose  
 10 unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Challenging Party to  
 11 sanctions. Unless the Designating Party has waived the confidentiality designation by failing to  
 12 file a motion to retain confidentiality as described above, all parties shall continue to afford the  
 13 material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's  
 14 designation until the court rules on the challenge.

## 15 7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

16 7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed  
 17 or produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case only for prosecuting,  
 18 defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only  
 19 to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the litigation  
 20 has been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 14 below  
 21 (FINAL DISPOSITION).

22 Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and  
 23 in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

24 7.2 Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items. Unless otherwise  
 25 ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may  
 26 disclose any information or item designated "CONFIDENTIAL" only to:

27 (a) the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as  
 28 employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the

1 information for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be  
2 Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A;

3 (b) the officers, directors, and employees (including House Counsel) of the  
4 Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have  
5 signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

6 (c) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom  
7 disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment  
8 and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

9 (d) the court and its personnel;

10 (e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, and  
11 Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have  
12 signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

13 (f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is  
14 reasonably necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound”  
15 (Exhibit A), unless otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or ordered by the court. Pages of  
16 transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material must be  
17 separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted  
18 under this Stipulated Protective Order.

19 (g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a  
20 custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

21 7.3 Disclosure of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” and  
22 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” Information or Items.

23 Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a  
24 Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –  
25 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” only to:

26 (a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as  
27 employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the  
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1 information for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be  
2 Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A;

3 (b) Experts of the Receiving Party (1) to whom disclosure is reasonably  
4 necessary for this litigation, (2) who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be  
5 Bound” (Exhibit A), and (3) as to whom the procedures set forth in paragraph 7.4(a)(2), below,  
6 have been followed;

7 (c) the court and its personnel;

8 (d) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, and  
9 Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have  
10 signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A); and

11 (e) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a  
12 custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

13 7.4 Procedures for Approving or Objecting to Disclosure of “HIGHLY  
14 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE  
15 CODE” Information or Items to Experts.

16 (a) Unless otherwise ordered by the court or agreed to in writing by the  
17 Designating Party, a Party that seeks to disclose to an Expert (as defined in this Order) any  
18 information or item that has been designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’  
19 EYES ONLY” “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” pursuant to paragraph 7.3(b)  
20 first must make a written request to the Designating Party that (1) identifies the general categories  
21 of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY  
22 CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” information that the Receiving Party seeks permission to  
23 disclose to the Expert, (2) sets forth the full name of the Expert and the city and state of his or her  
24 primary residence, (3) attaches a copy of the Expert’s current resume, (4) identifies the Expert’s  
25 current employer(s), (5) identifies each person or entity from whom the Expert has received  
26 compensation or funding for work in his or her areas of expertise or to whom the expert has  
27 provided professional services, including in connection with a litigation, at any time during the  
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1 preceding five years,<sup>1</sup> and (6) identifies (by name and number of the case, filing date, and location  
2 of court) any litigation in connection with which the Expert has offered expert testimony,  
3 including through a declaration, report, or testimony at a deposition or trial, during the preceding  
4 five years.

5 (a) A Party that makes a request and provides the information specified in the  
6 preceding respective paragraphs may disclose the subject Protected Material to the identified  
7 Expert unless, within 14 days of delivering the request, the Party receives a written objection  
8 from the Designating Party. Any such objection must set forth in detail the grounds on which it is  
9 based.

10 (b) A Party that receives a timely written objection must meet and confer with  
11 the Designating Party (through direct voice to voice dialogue) to try to resolve the matter by  
12 agreement within seven days of the written objection. If no agreement is reached, the Party  
13 seeking to make the disclosure to the Expert may file a motion as provided in Civil Local Rule 7  
14 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if applicable) seeking permission from the court  
15 to do so. Any such motion must describe the circumstances with specificity, set forth in detail the  
16 reasons why the disclosure to the Expert is reasonably necessary, assess the risk of harm that the  
17 disclosure would entail, and suggest any additional means that could be used to reduce that risk.  
18 In addition, any such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration describing the  
19 parties' efforts to resolve the matter by agreement (i.e., the extent and the content of the meet and  
20 confer discussions) and setting forth the reasons advanced by the Designating Party for its refusal  
21 to approve the disclosure.

22 In any such proceeding, the Party opposing disclosure the Expert shall bear the burden of  
23 proving that the risk of harm that the disclosure would entail (under the safeguards proposed)  
24 outweighs the Receiving Party's need to disclose the Protected Material to its Expert.

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25 <sup>1</sup> If the Expert believes any of this information is subject to a confidentiality obligation to a third-  
26 party, then the Expert should provide whatever information the Expert believes can be disclosed  
27 without violating any confidentiality agreements, and the Party seeking to disclose to the Expert  
28 shall be available to meet and confer with the Designating Party regarding any such engagement.

1     8.     PROSECUTION BAR

2           Absent written consent from the Producing Party, any individual who receives access to  
3     “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –  
4     SOURCE CODE” information shall not be involved in the prosecution of patents or patent  
5     applications relating to Java, Android, mobile platforms and devices, or virtual machines,  
6     including without limitation the patents asserted in this action and any patent or application  
7     claiming priority to or otherwise related to the patents asserted in this action, before any foreign  
8     or domestic agency, including the United States Patent and Trademark Office (“the Patent  
9     Office”). For purposes of this paragraph, “prosecution” includes directly or indirectly drafting,  
10    amending, advising, or otherwise affecting the scope or maintenance of patent claims. To avoid  
11    any doubt, “prosecution” as used in this paragraph does not include representing a party  
12    challenging a patent before a domestic or foreign agency (including, but not limited to, a reissue  
13    protest, ex parte reexamination or inter partes reexamination). This Prosecution Bar shall begin  
14    when access to “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY  
15    CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” information is first received by the affected individual and  
16    shall end two (2) years after final termination of this action.

17    9.     SOURCE CODE

18           (a)     To the extent production of source code becomes necessary in this case, a  
19     Producing Party may designate source code as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL - SOURCE CODE”  
20     if it comprises or includes confidential, proprietary or trade secret source code.

21           (b)     Protected Material designated as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE  
22     CODE” shall be subject to all of the protections afforded to “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –  
23     ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”, and may be disclosed only to the individuals to whom “HIGHLY  
24     CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” information may be disclosed, as set forth in  
25     Paragraphs 7.3 and 7.4.

26           (c)     Any source code produced in discovery shall be made available for  
27     inspection, in a format allowing it to be reasonably reviewed and searched, during normal  
28     business hours or at other mutually agreeable times, at an office of the Producing Party’s counsel

1 or another mutually agreed upon location. The source code shall be made available for inspection  
2 on a secured computer in a secured room without Internet access or network access to other  
3 computers, and the Receiving Party shall not copy, remove, or otherwise transfer any portion of  
4 the source code onto any recordable media or recordable device. The Producing Party may  
5 visually monitor the activities of the Receiving Party's representatives during any source code  
6 review, but only to ensure that there is no unauthorized recording, copying, or transmission of the  
7 source code.

8 (d) The Receiving Party and its experts may need to utilize certain automated  
9 forensic tools as part of the source code review procedure. Such tools may be used to compare  
10 source code. The parties will work together to agree on acceptable forensic tools and procedures.

11 (e) The Receiving Party may request paper copies of limited portions of source  
12 code that are reasonably necessary for the preparation of court filings, pleadings, expert reports,  
13 or other papers, or for deposition or trial, but shall not request paper copies for the purposes of  
14 reviewing the source code other than electronically as set forth in paragraph (c) in the first  
15 instance. The Producing Party shall provide all such source code in paper form including bates  
16 numbers and the label "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL - SOURCE CODE." The Producing Party  
17 may challenge the amount of source code requested in hard copy form pursuant to the dispute  
18 resolution procedure and timeframes set forth in Paragraph 6 whereby the Producing Party is the  
19 "Challenging Party" and the Receiving Party is the "Designating Party" for purposes of dispute  
20 resolution.

21 (f) The Receiving Party shall maintain a record of any individual who has  
22 inspected any portion of the source code in electronic or paper form. The Receiving Party shall  
23 maintain all paper copies of any printed portions of the source code in a secured, locked area.  
24 The Receiving Party shall not create any electronic or other images of the paper copies and shall  
25 not convert any of the information contained in the paper copies into any electronic format. The  
26 Receiving Party shall only make additional paper copies if such additional copies are (1)  
27 necessary to prepare court filings, pleadings, or other papers (including a testifying expert's  
28 expert report), (2) necessary for deposition, or (3) otherwise necessary for the preparation of its

1 case. Any paper copies used during a deposition shall be retrieved by the Producing Party at the  
2 end of each day and must not be given to or left with a court reporter or any other individual.

3 10. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER  
4 LITIGATION

5 If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels  
6 disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL” or  
7 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –  
8 SOURCE CODE” that Party must:

9 (a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall  
10 include a copy of the subpoena or court order;

11 (b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to  
12 issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is  
13 subject to this Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Stipulated  
14 Protective Order; and

15 (c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by  
16 the Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.

17 If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the  
18 subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as  
19 “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or  
20 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” before a determination by the court from  
21 which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party’s  
22 permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in  
23 that court of its confidential material – and nothing in these provisions should be construed as  
24 authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from  
25 another court.  
26  
27  
28

11. A NON-PARTY'S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE PRODUCED IN THIS LITIGATION

(a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-Party in this action and designated as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE." Such information produced by Non-Parties in connection with this litigation is protected by the remedies and relief provided by this Order. Nothing in these provisions should be construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional protections.

(b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a Non-Party's confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement with the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party's confidential information, then the Party shall:

1. promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a Non-Party;

2. promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated Protective Order in this litigation, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of the information requested; and

3. make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party.

(c) If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this court within 14 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce the Non-Party's confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the Non-Party timely seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its possession or control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a determination by the court. Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in this court of its Protected Material.



12. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

13. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL

If information is produced in discovery that is subject to a claim of privilege or of protection as trial-preparation material, the party making the claim may notify any party that received the information of the claim and the basis for it. After being notified, a party must promptly return or destroy the specified information and any copies it has and may not sequester, use or disclose the information until the claim is resolved. This includes a restriction against presenting the information to the court for a determination of the claim. Inadvertent production is itself no waiver of privilege.

14. MISCELLANEOUS

14.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek its modification by the court in the future.

14.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Protective Order no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any information or item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Protective Order.

14.3 Export Control. Disclosure of Protected Material shall be subject to all applicable laws and regulations relating to the export of technical data contained in such Protected Material, including the release of such technical data to foreign persons or nationals in the United States or

1 elsewhere. The Producing Party shall be responsible for identifying any such controlled technical  
2 data, and the Receiving Party shall take measures necessary to ensure compliance.

3 14.4 Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the Designating Party  
4 or a court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in  
5 the public record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any  
6 Protected Material must comply with Civil Local Rule 79-5. Protected Material may only be  
7 filed under seal pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material  
8 at issue. Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5, a sealing order will issue only upon a request  
9 establishing that the Protected Material at issue is privileged, protectable as a trade secret, or  
10 otherwise entitled to protection under the law. If a Receiving Party's request to file Protected  
11 Material under seal pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(d) is denied by the court, then the  
12 Receiving Party may file the Protected Material in the public record pursuant to Civil Local Rule  
13 79-5(e) unless otherwise instructed by the court.

14 15. FINAL DISPOSITION

15 Within 60 days after the final disposition of this action, as defined in paragraph 4, each  
16 Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such  
17 material. As used in this subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts,  
18 compilations, summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected  
19 Material. Whether the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must  
20 submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the  
21 Designating Party) by the 60 day deadline that (1) identifies (by category, where appropriate) all  
22 the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has  
23 not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or  
24 capturing any of the Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to  
25 retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts,  
26 legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work  
27 product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain Protected  
28

1 Material. Any such archival copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to  
2 this Protective Order as set forth in Section 4 (DURATION).

3  
4 IT IS SO ORDERED.

5 Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Honorable William Alsup  
United State District Court Judge

EXHIBIT A

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full name], of  
\_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full address], declare  
under penalty of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective  
Order that was issued by the United States District Court for the Northern District of California  
on \_\_\_\_\_ [date] in the case of Oracle America, Inc. v. Google, Inc., Case No. CV 10-  
03561 WHA. I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated  
Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to  
sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in  
any manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to any  
person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the  
Northern District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated Protective  
Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

I hereby appoint \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full name] of  
\_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full address and  
telephone number] as my California agent for service of process in connection with this action or  
any proceedings related to enforcement of this Stipulated Protective Order.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

City and State where sworn and signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Printed name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_